

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Train, Three Cents.)

HANNA BLOCKADES PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S BOOM.

Call for National Convention Has Not Been Made After Twenty-Seven Days and Roosevelt Movement Is at Standstill—Attack on President to Weaken Him All Along the Line While Hands of His Henchmen Are Tied—Ohio Senator Flits About Mysteriously—Shrewd Move Breaks Time-Honored Precedent.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDS THOROUGHLY ALARMED BY TACTICS.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Washington, Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt's friends regard the delay of Senator Hanna and Perry S. Heath, as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Republican National Committee, in issuing the call for the national convention as going far toward confirming the worst previous expression of Senator Hanna's intention to try to defeat Roosevelt's nomination.

In consequence the tension between the Roosevelt and the Hanna camps is getting tighter. Things are happening every day to make the situation more strained. The question is no longer asked in presidential circles, "Will Hanna run Roosevelt's campaign?" It is now, "Will Hanna declare himself a candidate since he is apparently determined that he shall be regarded as an anti-Roosevelt man?"

FAILURE TO ISSUE CALL IS SIGNIFICANT.

In party tactics the failure of Chairman Hanna and Secretary Heath to issue the call for the national convention is very important. It is now twenty-seven days since the Republican National Committee met at the Arlington Hotel in this city and decided to have the convention called to meet June 21 in Chicago.

The formal call is usually issued the day the committee adjourns, and, until this call goes forth, no steps can be taken for the calling of State and congressional district conventions for the election of delegates. The reason for this is that the National Committee is the central body and the call must state the manner of choosing delegates and the ratio of representation.

Delegates chosen in advance of the promulgation of the call might be selected in some manner not in accord with the letter and spirit of the call, and, therefore, might be illegal. The party has for a generation discouraged the election of delegates in advance of the publication of the call. Therefore it has been the custom to make the call public at the earliest possible moment. The greatest delay heretofore was in 1888, and then it was only the delay of one day.

But now it is pointed out Senator Hanna and Secretary Heath have had twenty-seven days to ponder the wording of the call for the convention, and they are still not ready to issue it.

ROOSEVELT BOOM LITERALLY BLOCKADED.

The effect of this has been to literally blockade the Roosevelt boom. It had been planned that as soon as the call for the convention was issued, conventions should be held all over the country, instructing delegates for the President. In several States conventions had been planned for the latter part of January. In a great many congressional districts arrangements had also been made to hold the congressional district conventions within a month or six weeks of the issuance of the call, but nothing has been done, and nothing can be done until the call is issued.

In the case of a contest the excuse would be made that these delegates were elected

illegally because not under the call, and they might be thrown out.

Senator Hanna still controls the Republican National Committee. He knows how to use that committee so as to change a minority to a majority. When he arrived in St. Louis in 1896 he discovered that McKinley lacked fifty-eight votes of enough to nominate. The National Committee sat night and day deciding contested seats and when they got through there was no question about McKinley's nomination.

USE OF MACHINERY AGAINST PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt's friends are compelled to regard Senator Hanna's failure to issue the call as the use of the machinery of the party against him.

Florida is the only State which has called its convention in the absence of the national call. Its State Central Committee has called the convention to meet January 20, and will take chances of the delegates being thrown out in case of a contest.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt boom is blocked and attacks are being made on the President all along the line in the hope of creating a strong sentiment against him. If the anti-Roosevelt men want to they can certainly gain time.

Senator Hanna has not been in Washington since the holiday recess of Congress. The last time he was here was when he made such a hasty trip to New York to attend the meeting of the American Civic Federation that he had to absent himself from the President's Cabinet dinner. This gave rise to some comment. Senator Hanna was then said to have been sick in New York, but while the reporters were speculating on his illness, he took a train without any previous announcement, and was next heard from in Cleveland.

He remained there a few days, and, while stories were being printed as to his impending departure for Washington, he suddenly appeared in Chicago. What these mysterious movements of the Ohio Senator mean, even his friends here do not profess to know.

In the meantime danger signals are flying and a great fight seems to be on the eve of beginning in the "G. O. P."

KANSAS COMMITTEE CALLS CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the Fifth Republican Congressional Committee this afternoon it was decided to hold a convention on January 28 to elect delegates to the Chicago convention.

There is a race on to be the first to issue a call for the convention. A Hanna member of the committee attempted to have the convention postponed until March, but was voted down.

There were twenty-one members of the committee present in person or by proxy. Eight of the proxies were held by Post-Office employees. There were twelve members of the committee who were offered by M. A. Purcell, a Post-Office employee.

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL PIECE OF STAFF WORK AT EXPOSITION.

Five and one-half tons of clay were required to mold the model for the great spandrel which will be placed over the entrance to the court of the Manufactures building at the World's Fair. The model was made in the staff shop of Smith & Eastman on the Exposition grounds.

Special apparatus, such as cranes, platforms and tools were necessary to make the clay model, which is a single piece. The platform on which it was molded was first in an upright position, but when the model's work was finished it was lowered flat on the floor.

In that position it is being treated with shellac and otherwise prepared for taking an impression from it in the glue molds, in which the staff spandrel will be finally cast. The clay model is said to be the



MAMMOTH SPANDEL WHICH WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTRANCE OF THE COURT OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

largest single piece that has been made for the World's Fair.

From tip to tip measures twenty-nine feet, while the height is a fraction more than fourteen and one-half feet. Owing to its great size it will be impossible to cast the staff in one solid piece because of the difficulty in setting the castings in place. It has been decided to cast the spandrel in six sections.

The Smith & Eastman Company, which is making the spandrel, did the staff work on the Manufactures building at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Eastman says that building, while larger, was not so ornate as the Manufactures building here, and did not require nearly as much staff. There was no single piece staff work at Chicago as large as the spandrel he is completing.

DIETRICH IS FREE ON TECHNICALITY.

Court Rules That He Was Not a Senator at Time of Alleged Illegal Transactions.

DECISION FORMS PRECEDENT.

Counsel for Accused Man Issues Lengthy Explanation of Reasons for Abandoning Plan to Demand Full Hearing.

Omaha, Jan. 8.—The trial of Senator Charles H. Dietrich for alleged bribery in connection with the appointment of a Postmaster at Hastings, Neb., came to an abrupt end to-day, when the United States Circuit Court, Judge Vandever presiding, decided that Mr. Dietrich was not a Senator at the time the alleged acts occurred.

The opinion was lengthy and, it is said, sets a precedent.

Upon this decision, District Attorney Summers moved a nolle prosequi against the Senator, with the statement that the construction placed on the law by the court precluded further proceedings against either Senator Dietrich or Postmaster Fisher, both of whom were discharged.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Judge Vandever said:

"This defendant is charged with receiving and agreeing to receive, while a member of the United States Senate, or a part of the United States Congress, valuable consideration from one Fisher for procuring or aiding to procure for him the appointment of Postmaster at Hastings, Neb."

Section 1381 of the Revised Statutes, under which this action is brought, contains two distinct and separate prohibitions. The first paragraph, under which indictment is brought, provides that 'every member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government,' who commits certain acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and provides for certain punishment. The other paragraph provides that every member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government, 'after his election,' etc., shall be liable to the penalty provided for the commission of such acts."

DRAWN DISTINCTION.

The opinion then defines the difference of meaning between the two paragraphs, and is to the effect that a man elected to Congress does not actually become a member of that body until after he has qualified and taken the oath at the bar of the house to which he has been elected.

Judge Vandever said that the court was unable to find a single instance, nor had counsel cited any instance, where a member of Congress, after his election and prior to his qualification before the assembly of the body, had received the penalty of the law for the commission of such acts.

On account of a statement made to the press some time ago in behalf of Senator Dietrich, to the effect that he did not wish to take advantage of any technicality and wished the case tried on its merits, in order that he might be fully vindicated, General Cowin to-day gave out a statement of his reasons for demurring to the indictments.

In effect, it is that owing to the fact that the court would make on an adjudication of the question whether or not Dietrich was a United States Senator during the period of time covered by the alleged unlawful acts, he decided that the demurrer should be interposed before the taking of testimony should begin.

General Cowin explained that otherwise the court, at the close of the case for the prosecution, would have raised the point in question, which would have precluded the defense presenting any evidence in rebuttal.

CONVICTED WITHOUT COMPLAINANT'S AID.

Michael Kerstick Found Guilty on Testimony of Accomplice, Who Turns State's Evidence.

SIMILAR OCCURRENCE IN 1861.

Despite Absence of Prosecuting Witness, Who Left State, Jury Fixes Punishment at Seven Years in Penitentiary.

When a jury in Judge McDonald's court yesterday morning, after deliberating twelve hours, found Michael Kerstick guilty on charges of robbery and bribery, and fixed his punishment at seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, it was the first time since 1861 that a defendant in a Missouri Criminal Court has been convicted without the testimony of the prosecuting witness.

Kerstick was sentenced to a term of five years' servitude on the charge of robbery, and to two years for bribery. Patrick Walsh, the victim of the robbery, Timothy Sullivan, jointly charged with Kerstick of having paid to Walsh \$15 for leaving the State, pleaded ignorance of the law and was fined \$200.

He did not pay the fine, but was released on bond in the sum of \$400.

William Watkins was to have been tried with Kerstick on the charge of robbery, said to have been committed last July, near Fifteenth and Pine streets, turned State's evidence, and was not prosecuted. It was on his testimony that the jury found the verdict of guilty in Kerstick's case.

The last instance in which a defendant was convicted without the testimony of the prosecuting witness was that of Fred Biebusch, charged with counterfeiting, in 1861. Despite the vigor of Biebusch's defense, he was convicted and sentenced. The case attracted widespread attention because of its rarity in criminal procedure.

The progress of Kerstick's trial was marked by several exciting incidents, and was twice delayed by the collapse of witnesses. Mrs. Louisa Shaver, mother of William Watkins, fainted when she heard the verdict, and Miss May Murray, a witness, swooned while testifying.

The jury retired at 12:30 Thursday afternoon, and did not reach a verdict until early yesterday morning. The verdict was read in court yesterday morning and created considerable interest among lawyers and others, who had predicted that the State would fail in its efforts to convict Kerstick without the testimony of Walsh, the prosecuting witness.

COLOMBIA MASSES ARMY FOR INVASION OF PANAMA; AMERICAN FORCES READY.

Vessels Busy Carrying Troops From Cartagena to Point Near Border of Isthmus.

EXPECT ATTACK WEDNESDAY.

United States Warships at Colon Prepared to Take Prompt Action When the Time Comes—Marines Study Ground.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Panama, Jan. 8.—(Copyright, 1904.)—Preparations continue afoot and at sea in expectation of a conflict with Colombia. Advice indicates that Colombia is ready for a final struggle for the purpose of preserving her existence against internal foes by making a demonstration against the United States.

The last vessel from Cartagena reports that there are moving 200 soldiers, of whom 150 are officers, including the most famous fighters of the Republic.

The placing of these men on the border indicates a great increase in military strength. There is no question but that they will attack.

The Atlantic fleet is concentrating at Colon.

Officers believe that the Colombians intend to act next Wednesday.

One report is that a United States warship will be sent to Cartagena as an evidence of friendship.

STUDYING TRAITS.

Marines are still studying the traits. Lieutenant Manwaring has returned to Camp Emory by land from Puerto Bello, about ninety miles, taking a week for the trip and showing that a trail is practicable for armed men, though it is a very hard journey, involving hardship.

The marines are all landed from the Dixie and most of them have raised their tents at Empire and Basobispo, ready to move at any moment.

The Junta has received a formal statement from a prisoner brought to Panama on the warship Third of November, formerly the Padilla. He says he saw Colombian troops at three points, Playona and Tumutani on the coast and Salta on the Atrato River. The prisoner also said that Colonel Rafael Morales has held conferences with the Indians to discover if they had seen isthmian troops or Americans, and to inquire whether the latter purpose to oppose the march of the Colombians.

Word was sent to Cartagena that the Colombian Government vessels should keep away on account of the American warships along the coast.

AGREE WITH INDIANS.

An Indian Cacique visited the camp and made a formal agreement to unite his followers to impede the Americans if an attempt is made to cross the territory. An agreement was also made by the Indians to permit the Colombians to cross to Puerto Bello and to show them the roads to Panama and Colon. The Indians guarantee aid in event of war.

The Colombians have erected two large houses, and have made good roads about Tumutani. They have two mountain cannons, plenty of ammunition, dynamite and food, and expect to move to the front to fight, unless the American warships retire quickly.

American officers give little weight to the stories told either by prisoners or volunteers who have never seen this position. They say that the men are Colombian spies sent to study the situation.

MANIFESTO CALLS FOR PATRIOTISM.

President Marroquin May Try to Use Courts to Prevent Transfer of Canal Rights.

REYES WAITS AT WASHINGTON.

Expects to Depart for Home Immediately on Receipt of Reply to His Request That Senate Receive Correspondence.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Panama, Jan. 8.—(Copyright, 1904.)—Under date of January 1, the Herald-Republic correspondent at Bogota sends the following cable dispatch:

Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 1.—President Marroquin, in a manifesto just issued, reiterates his statement that Colombia will not recognize the Republic of Panama.

He states that the Government will endeavor by judicial means to prevent the Panama Canal Company from transferring its rights on the isthmus.

The President also encourages Colombian patriotism to maintain national integrity, recommending, however, that "much prudence and good judgment be shown in actual circumstances, well knowing the danger that will be incurred by measures that patriotic indignation demands to bring the isthmian rebels to submission and order again."

Solemn high mass was celebrated in memory of the late General Pinzon.

Although it has been the custom for many years, no official diplomatic reception took place to-day. Exchange continues at \$100 per cent.

REYES WAITING.

Washington, Jan. 8.—General Reyes is still awaiting the State Department's reply to his request that the correspondence between him and the Washington Government regarding the Panama incident be sent to the United States Senate.

General Reyes has advised from Colombia that the feeling there continues to run high against the United States, and while preparations are being made for hostilities, General Reyes has been able thus far to restrain his people from an outbreak.

It is quite possible that upon receipt of the State Department's reply to his last note General Reyes will depart immediately for Colombia.

DISCUSSES BUCHANAN.

In an executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of W. I. Buchanan to be Minister to Panama, was discussed for more than two hours, the debate being confined almost entirely to the constitutional right of the President to appoint a Minister to the new Republic without the co-operation of the Senate.

The point was raised by Democrats that the position to which Mr. Buchanan was nominated was not in existence when the appointment was made, and that the President had no right to create the position except with the consent of the Senate. The Democrats who supported this position declared he acted wholly within his constitutional prerogatives. No decision was reached, and it was agreed that the matter would be considered again on Monday.

BILL FAVORS PANAMA TREATY.

Kentucky Legislature Asked to Instruct State's Senators.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—Senator J. W. Catron of Clinton County offered a joint resolution in the Senate to-day instructing the Kentucky Senators in Congress to ignore the Panama Treaty. The resolution "that over a day" before it is passed on by that body and as the Senate adjourned over to-day until Monday it cannot be passed until that date. It passed, it will go to the House. It would have been a chance of passage if it had been prompted by a Democrat.

FRIENDS BURY FORMER MAYOR.

Citizens of Effingham, Ill., Claim Body of J. A. Arnold, Once Their Executive.

WAS WORKING AS LABORER.

Died in St. Louis Hospital as Result of Accident at Granite City New Year's Day.

The body of Jonathan A. Arnold, editor, former Mayor and prominent citizen of Effingham, Ill., who died at the City Hospital from the effects of injuries received while working as a day laborer at Granite City, Ill., was sent to Effingham yesterday for burial.

Until six months ago Mr. Arnold had been prominently connected with the business and political interests of Effingham and was perhaps the best known man in the county where he had made his home for thirty years.

Suddenly he was overtaken with financial losses and rather than ask for aid he left the county to start life anew. He first went to Rock Island, Ill., where he was unable to secure employment.

He finally drifted to Granite City, where, despite his 59 years, he accepted the first chance of work offered and became a day laborer, working on the plant of the Granite City Manufacturing Company.

To his fellow-workmen he was known only by the number of his pay check, and at his usual boarding-house he had but a few friends.

New Year's Day, while at work, a brick became lodged from an upper wall, and, plunging down, struck him up on the head. He was felled to the ground and rendered unconscious. The company's physician was called and feeling that he was seriously injured, had him sent to the St. Louis City Hospital.

Remainder of his life he spent in unconsciousness. He was known to his friends at Effingham were notified and claimed the body.

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ENDS LIFE WITH POCKETKNIFE.

Julius Deppendahl Pursued by Wife Through Woods After He Had Warned Her.

"I am going to kill myself; you will never see me alive again."

After shouting to his wife early yesterday morning, Julius Deppendahl, a wealthy farmer living near Fostertown, Ill., ran from his barnyard to a neighboring woods and engaged the blade of a pocketknife into his heart.

Horror-stricken by his warning words, Mrs. Deppendahl pursued her husband to the edge of the woods, where she lost sight of him. After searching for a quarter of an hour, the woman returned to the house and called William Herman, a neighboring farmer. Together they went to the woods and found the body of Deppendahl.

Deppendahl lay outstretched on the ground at the foot of a large tree, and was partly concealed by a dense growth of hederach. In his right hand he held tightly clutched an ordinary pocketknife. The blade of the knife had been closed again, and it is supposed that Deppendahl shut it while bleeding to death.

Mrs. Deppendahl fell to the ground unconscious. When she revived, Herman took her back to the house and aroused the neighborhood and summoned the coroner. No cause can be assigned for his act. It is believed that he was temporarily insane.

When he arose in the morning he told his wife that he was going to drive to Alton with a load of produce. He loaded his wagon and hitched up his team and was about to drive away, when his wife came out to the barn to bid him good-by.

He had climbed into the wagon and drawn up the reins, but instead of driving off, as his wife expected, he suddenly wrapped the lines about the brake and sprang to the ground, announcing his intention of taking his life.

Deppendahl was 38 years old. Besides a wife, he leaves five children, five or six acres of good farming land and was regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in that section. He was an elder in the German Presbyterian Church of Fostertown.

The coroner held an inquest last night and returned a verdict of suicide. The funeral services will take place Sunday afternoon at the Fostertown Presbyterian Church.

STOPS FIGHTING AT PUERTO PLATA.

Commander Dillingham Compels Belligerents to Agree to Keep Warlike Operations Outside the Town.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Commander Dillingham of the cruiser Detroit, dated at Puerto Plata, San Domingo, January 8:

"Morales gunboats delivered ultimatum and threatened bombardment of Puerto Plata at ten o'clock to-day. The ultimatum was refused. With concurrence of Captain Robinson of the English cruiser Pallua, made such representations to both sides, that they have agreed, the one not to bombard and the other not to fire on gunboats."

"All fighting will be confined to land side of town in future. United States interests secured. Have small parties landed at Socoa and at consulate in Puerto Plata."

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Monday, Jan. 4.—The town of San Pedro de Macoris has been recaptured by the Government forces and again declared an open port.

The insurgent troops in the suburbs of this city to-day sent a messenger to the authorities here proposing a compromise on honorable terms. The messenger was arrested and the proposition was not answered.

DANIEL CAMPBELL ARRESTED.

Charged With Bribery While in Kansas Legislature.

Oswego, Kas., Jan. 8.—Daniel F. Campbell, former representative in the Legislature from Bourbon County, came here to-day and the sheriff formally arrested him, charging him with bribery while a member of the Legislature during the last session of that body.

Campbell's attorneys filed motions to quash the decree, complaints and warrants against him, for the reason, it was alleged, they had failed to charge a public offense. These motions were taken under advisement until January 11.

Campbell is now a Federal Land Manager in the Indian Territory.

CHICAGO MAY WITHDRAW BID.

Business Men's League Committee to Urge St. Louis's Claims for Convention.

Owing to the extensive closing of theaters and other public buildings which has taken place in Chicago since the Iroquois Theater fire, politicians and business men of that city have practically abandoned hope of securing the National Democratic Convention, which is to be held during the summer. It is reported that Chicago's bid for the convention will be withdrawn.

With Chicago out of the competition the race narrows to St. Louis and New York. Many leaders of the party favor St. Louis, and local politicians say that chances are that the convention will come here.

A committee from the Business Men's League will depart for Washington at noon to-morrow in order to reach there in time for the meeting of the Democratic Committee, which is to be held Tuesday at the Shoreham Hotel.

The committee is composed of the following: Mayor Wells, Moses C. Wetmore, Edward Devoy, E. C. Robbins, J. E. Smith, C. B. Smith, John Schroers, Harvey L. Christie, Charles W. Knapp and William F. Saunders.

The committee is able to offer generous inducements. It will guarantee \$40,000, the use of the Coliseum, ample hotel accommodations, with no increase of rates. It is not known what New York will offer.

The way is being paved for the committee by Senators Cockrell and Stone, and the members of Congress who are in Washington are urging the selection of St. Louis. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic National Committee, departed yesterday for Washington to establish headquarters for the Business Men's League committee at the Shoreham Hotel.

SCORE KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Forty Others Injured—Detonation Felt for Leagues.

Mexico City, Jan. 8.—At the Los Laureles mines near La Yasca, west of Guadalupe, a large number of boxes of dynamite, which were stored in a powder-house, exploded, killing twenty men and injuring forty others.

The detonations of the explosion could be heard several leagues, and an American mine owner, working his mine a league away, was struck by a rock and killed.

ALL IS QUIET AT KISHENEV.

Police and Military Forces Increased for Holidays.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—It is semi-officially announced that all is quiet at Kishenev.

The police and military forces there have been increased for the purpose of protection, but this is usual on all holidays.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:18 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:56. THE MOON RISES TO-MORROW MORNING AT 12:30.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS: MAY WHEAT 46c BID. MAY CORN 45c 46c BID. CHICAGO: MAY WHEAT 87c 88c ASKED. MAY CORN 47c 48c BID.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Fair Saturday, followed by unsettled weather. Sunday night. Moderate temperature.
For Missouri—Fair Saturday, warmer in east and south. Sunday, snow and colder.

PART I.

1. Harmon Derides Republican Claim, Convicted Without Complainant's Aid. Guss Denies Boulding Story.
2. Says Saus Came From Hartford. City Committee Seeking Jobs. Declares General Penalty Is Valid.
3. Little Scott Wins Jackson Handicap. Bowling Results. General Sporting News.
4. East Side News.
To Refurbish Planters Hotel. Cassatt's Road Will Retrench.
5. Editorial.
St. Louisans in New York and Chicago.
General Young Retires; Chaffee Now Commands.
6. Three-Quarter Length Coats Now in Favor.
Priest Driven From France. Madras for Shirt Waists.
7. Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Review.
Filipino Soldiers Coming to Fair. Kills Insurgent Accidentally.

PART II.

1. Hanna Blockades President's Boom. Dietrich Is Free on Technicality. Friends Bury Former Mayor. Manifesto Calls for Patriotism.
2. First Books of the Year. Literary Chit-Chat.
D. A. R. to Erect Monument.
3. Plan Many Meetings of Importance. Sunday Church Services. News of the City Churches.
4. Republic "Want" Ads.
Birth, Marriage and Death Records. New Corporations.
5. Rooms for Rent Ada.
6. Weekly Bank Statement.
Live Stock Markets.
7. Stock Market Is Dull in New York. Market Is Dreggy for Local Securities. Summary of St. Louis Markets.
8. To Discuss Cure for Consumption. City Committee Seeking Jobs. Drivers Reject Company's Offer. For Extension of Week.